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 NEWS  1          Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  Apr 08  "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  Apr 09  BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
 NEWS  4  Apr 09  ZDB will be removed from STN
 NEWS  5  Apr 19  US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
 NEWS  6  Apr 22  Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
 NEWS  7  Apr 22  BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
 NEWS  8  Apr 22  Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
 NEWS  9  Jun 03  New e-mail delivery for search results now available
 NEWS 10  Jun 10  MEDLINE Reload
 NEWS 11  Jun 10  PCTFULL has been reloaded
 NEWS 12  Jul 02  FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
 NEWS 13  Jul 22  USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;
                  saved answer sets no longer valid
 NEWS 14  Jul 29  Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
 NEWS 15  Jul 30  NETFIRST to be removed from STN
 NEWS 16  Aug 08  CANCERLIT reload
 NEWS 17  Aug 08  PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
 NEWS 18  Aug 08  NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 19  Aug 19  Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
                  now available on STN
 NEWS 20  Aug 19  IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
 NEWS 21  Aug 19  The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
 NEWS 22  Aug 26  Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
 NEWS 23  Sep 03  JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 24  Sep 16  Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
 NEWS 25  Sep 16  CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
 NEWS 26  Oct 01  CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
 NEWS 27  Oct 21  EVENTLINE has been reloaded
 NEWS 28  Oct 24  BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
 NEWS 29  Oct 24  Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
 NEWS 30  Oct 25  MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002
 NEWS 31  Nov 18  DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
 NEWS 32  Nov 25  More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
 NEWS 33  Dec 02  TIBKAT will be removed from STN
 NEWS 34  Dec 04  CSA files on STN
 NEWS 35  Dec 17  PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
 NEWS 36  Dec 17  TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
 NEWS 37  Dec 17  Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
 NEWS 38  Dec 30  ISMEC no longer available
 NEWS 39  Jan 13  Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS

 NEWS EXPRESS  January 6 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
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 NEWS PHONE    Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:36:05 ON 21 JAN 2003
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.(R)

=> s ozone?
L1        83736 OZONE?

=> s alzheimer? or senile? or parkinson?
L2       198647 ALZHEIMER? OR SENILE? OR PARKINSON?

=> s l1 and l2
L3           16 L1 AND L2

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4            14 DUP REM L3 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-14 ab,bib

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 14  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AB   New methods of manuf., uses and applications for nutraceuticals, their
     compds., exts., enzymes, and special new properties, including, but not
     limited to, anthocyanidins, pro-anthocyanidins, dimers, polymers, cryst.
     proanthocyanadin, leucocyanin, leucodelphinin, flavonoids, and
     polyphenols, hereafter coined "ultra-nutraceuticals".  These new methods,
     applications, properties and uses offer superior environmental,
     performance, medical and economic alternatives to chem., synthetic and
     other natural-based wet/dry regular or concd. compds. from herbs,
     vegetables, fruits and natural fibers.  These ultra-nutraceuticals are
     desired in the manuf. of, but not limited to, pharmaceuticals for
     treatment and prevention of disease, medical: wound dressings, surgical
     gowns/drapes; film barriers: wet/dry soaps, cleaning solns., sprays and
     surface coatings; deodorants/antiperspirants; nonwovens, including
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moist/dry sheets & towels, feminine hygiene, incontinence and diapers; cosmetics; personal care; animal bedding and pet litter; agricultural sprays; compns. of matter such as sponges, paper and molded pulp products, and meat/poultry/fruit trays. New application for toothbrush sanitizer in the small appliance category. New appliance consists of an elec., hand-held toothbrush sanitizer fueled by **ozone**, which can be used with or without toothpaste. **Ozone** elec. toothbrush removes the need for toothpaste as **ozone** kills 99.9% of all bacteria in mouth within two seconds. **Ozone** is a safe, natural antibacterial chem. as compared to Colgate's Total toothpaste which contains triclosan as an active ingredient for antimicrobial effectiveness. Sales of this elec. toothbrush could erode global toothpaste sales affecting the markets of leading toothpaste manufacturers Colgate and Procter & Gamble.

AN 2002:889393 CAPLUS
DN 137:375074
TI Ultra-nutriceuticals and toothbrush sanitizer (**ozone**)
IN Joyce, Catherine
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI US 2002172707 | A1 | 20021121 | US 2001-848590 | 20010503 |
| PRAI US 2000-201492P | P | 20000503 | | |

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AB A method of increasing glutathione levels in mammalian cells comprising administering an oral bolus of encapsulated pharmaceutically stabilized glutathione in a rapidly dissolving formulation to a mammal on an empty stomach. Pharmaceutical formulations including glutathione are also disclosed. A combination pharmaceutical is provided to ameliorate the detrimental effects of acetaminophen, a drug which consumes glutathione in the liver during metab., and in excess doses causes liver damage due to oxidative damage. The compn. includes 500 mg L-glutathione, 250 mg cryst. ascorbic acid, and 350 mg acetaminophen.

AN 2002:736715 CAPLUS
DN 137:253031
TI Pharmaceutical preparations of glutathione and methods of administration thereof
IN Demopoulos, Harry B.; Seligman, Myron L.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 26 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,350,467.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI US 2002136763 | A1 | 20020926 | US 2002-83327 | 20020225 |
| WO 9829101 | A1 | 19980709 | WO 1997-US23879 | 19971231 |

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 6350467 | B1 | 20020226 | US 1999-331947 | 19990628 |
| PRAI US 1996-34101P | P | 19961231 | | |

WO 1997-US23879 W 19971231
US 1999-331947 A2 19990628

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AB Exposure to complex mixts. of air pollutants produces inflammation in the upper and lower respiratory tract. Since the nasal cavity is a common portal of entry, respiratory and olfactory epithelia are vulnerable targets for toxicol. damage. This study evaluated, by light and electron microscopy and immunohistochem. expression of nuclear factor-kappa beta (NF-.kappa.B) and inducible NO synthase (iNOS), the olfactory and respiratory nasal mucosa, olfactory bulb, and cortical and subcortical structures from 32 healthy mongrel canine residents in southwest metropolitan Mexico City (SWMMC), a highly polluted urban region. Results were compared to those in 8 dogs from Tlaxcala, a less polluted, control city. In SWMMC dogs, expression of nuclear neuronal NF-.kappa.B and iNOS in cortical endothelial cells occurred at ages 2 and 4 wk; subsequent damage included alterations of the blood-brain barrier (BBB), degenerating cortical neurons, apoptotic glial white matter cells, deposition of apolipoprotein E (apoE)-pos. lipid droplets in smooth muscle cells and pericytes, non-neuritic plaques, and neurofibrillary tangles. Persistent pulmonary inflammation and deteriorating olfactory and respiratory barriers may play a role in the neuropathol. obsd. in brains of these highly exposed canines. Neurodegenerative disorders, e.g., **Alzheimer**'s, may begin early in life with air pollutants playing a crucial role.
AN 2002:465482 CAPLUS
DN 137:205371
TI Air pollution and brain damage
AU Calderon-Garciduenas, Lilian; Azzarelli, Biagio; Acuna, Hilda; Garcia, Raquel; Gambling, Todd M.; Osnaya, Norma; Monroy, Sylvia; Del Rosario Tizapantzi, Maria; Carson, Johnny L.; Villarreal-Calderon, Anna; Rewcastle, Barry
CS Curriculum in Toxicology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, 27599-7310, USA
SO Toxicologic Pathology (2002), 30(3), 373-389
CODEN: TOPADD; ISSN: 0192-6233
PB Taylor & Francis Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 116 THERE ARE 116 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AB The effect of the acute administration of .alpha.-tocopherol (VitE) on **ozone**-induced changes in brain catecholamine levels was studied. Results showed that a high dose of acute orogastric administered VitE prevents O3-induced changes in catecholamine levels in striatum. This could be mediated by an antioxidant action of VitE. The metabolites that are broken down by monoamine oxidase (MAO) were found to be markedly increased after O3 exposure. It suggests an increased MAO striatal activity, which in turn can destroy synaptic neuronal endings, as occurs in **Parkinson**'s disease. Results provide evidence that O3 effects on brain catecholamine levels are mediated by free radicals and suggest that the possible role of VitE protection in such O3 effects is to break the chain reaction induced by free radicals, despite its interactions with other antioxidant substances. The effects of exposure to O3 on catecholamine striatal levels can be prevented by acute orogastric supplementation of VitE in rats.
AN 2002:905533 CAPLUS
TI Acute orogastric administration of alpha-tocopherol protects from **ozone**-induced changes in rat striatal catecholamine levels
AU Gonzalez-Pina, R.; Alfaro-Rodriguez, A.; Castorena-Maldonado, A.; Morales Martinez, J. J.
CS Laboratorio de Plasticidad Cerebral y Proliferacion Cellular, SSA,

Instituto de la Communicacion Humana-CNR, SSA, Mex.
SO Proceedings of the Western Pharmacology Society (2002), 45, 59-61
CODEN: PWPSA8; ISSN: 0083-8969
PB Western Pharmacology Society
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AB Disclosed is a method for the administration of glutathione orally comprising the administration of a bolus of glutathione which is pharmaceutically stabilized and encapsulated. The glutathione is administered on an empty stomach. The preferred stabilizer is ascorbic acid. A preferred formulation of glutathione according to the present invention provides capsules for oral use contg. 500 mg reduced L-glutathione, 250 mg cryst. ascorbic acid, and .ltoreq. 0.9 mg magnesium stearate, in a gelatin capsule. The glutathione capsules were administered to HIV infected males with CD4+ cell counts of > 500, and clin. responses were seen in the PBM intracellular glutathione levels.
AN 2000:874129 CAPLUS
DN 134:32995
TI Pharmaceutical compositions of glutathione and methods of administration thereof
IN Demopoulos, Harry B.; Seligman, Myron L.
PA Antioxidant Pharmaceuticals Corporation, USA
SO U.S., 24 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | US 6159500 | A | 20001212 | US 1997-2100 | 19971231 |
| | US 6204248 | B1 | 20010320 | US 1999-457642 | 19991209 |
| | US 6423687 | B1 | 20020723 | US 2001-813247 | 20010319 |
| PRAI | US 1996-34101P | P | 19961231 | | |
| | US 1997-2100 | B1 | 19971231 | | |
| | US 1999-331947 | A | 19990628 | | |
| | US 1999-457642 | A1 | 19991209 | | |

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AB A review with 46 refs. is given on an interdisciplinary evaluation of the etiol., pathogenesis, and exptl. treatments of retinitis pigmentosa (RP). It addresses a 10-yr controversy concerning the rate of progression of RP. One lab. has estd. remaining visual field to be lost at a rate of 4.6% per yr, whereas another lab. ests. loss at 16-18%. This large discrepancy and lack of consensus needs resoln., since they pose serious statistical and operational problems for evaluating exptl. treatment approaches to RP. The resoln. of the controversy offered in the paper is based on a model of RP in which the initial rate of loss of visual field (the induction phase) is much slower than the subsequent logarithmic 1st-order rate of loss. The rationale for this kinetic model is that loss of mitochondrial function, possibly due to RP-genetically-related radical processes, has to reach a crit. threshold value before the mitochondrial trigger of programmed cell death or apoptosis (i.e., the release of mitochondrial cytochrome c by the opening of the permeability transition pore, PTP) can be activated by an encounter with a 2nd, but kinetically const. causative stress factor - most likely a light-stress-related factor. In its essential (2-causal) aspects, this kinetic model for RP is identical to the kinetic theories that were proposed for the Gombertz human mortality plot. The described kinetic model for RP provides a soln. to the visual

field-loss controversy, since the 1st study was performed with a population contg. a greater no. of patients in the slow stage of RP than the 2nd. Another objective of the investigation was to identify possible mechanisms of how the numerous genetic mutations in the rods of RP patients could give rise to damaging free-radical reactions capable of triggering apoptosis through their adverse effects on mitochondrial function. Another reason for focusing on radical reactions in RP was to provide a rationale for the proposed use of an extensive array of antioxidants and nutritional supplements for stemming progression of RP. In particular, the investigation focuses on saving cone-dependent central vision, i.e. on saving cells not affected by the genetic problems of the rods, but cells which can become lethally damaged by a spill-over of radicals and related harmful chem. reactions occurring in the rods. The 3rd objective deals with the development of a rationale for a new strategy for retarding RP. This involves the use of desmethyldeprenyl, a metabolite of the anti-**Parkinson**'s drug, deprenyl. The rationale is, in part, based on an observation that desmethyldeprenyl exerts antiapoptotic activities in a variety of neurodegenerative disorders. The protective mechanism involves the overexpression of the anti-apoptotic bcl-2 gene, leading to higher concns. of bcl-2 proteins, which by binding to mitochondria inhibits the trigger mechanism of apoptosis - the opening of PTP and release of cytochrome C. At the same time, desmethyldeprenyl causes the underexpression of the pro-apoptotic bax gene, which via bax proteins facilitates the opening of the PTP. Both the anti-apoptotic and pro-apoptotic mechanisms appear to be mediated by the binding of desmethyldeprenyl to glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase. Antiapoptotic effects can also be generated by the parent compd., deprenyl, when this is used daily in low concns. of 1-2 mg/100 kg body wt. Under these conditions, it appears that the anti-apoptotic metabolite, desmethyldeprenyl, predominates over the pro-apoptotic metabolites of deprenyl, L-methamphetamine and L-amphetamine. Methamphetamine is not formed if desmethyldeprenyl is administered directly and thus could give desmethyldeprenyl a pharmacokinetic advantage over deprenyl. However, desmethyldeprenyl is still an FDA-unapproved substance and the possibility that deprenyl may on its own have unique anti-apoptotic effects, because of its structural similarity to desmethyldeprenyl, cannot be excluded at the present time. The relevance of these observations to RP is suggested by the findings of a recent study, that the progression of RP in transgenic mice can be retarded by genetic overexpression of the bcl-2 gene. The possibility of achieving beneficial synergistic effects by simultaneously causing the underexpression of the bax gene was not investigated. Apoptotic mechanisms were also implicated in other ocular diseases: glaucoma, optic neuropathies, ischemia (e.g. retinal detachment), cataract, diabetic retinopathy, and macular degeneration. Consequently, studies of possible beneficial effects of deprenyl or desmethyldeprenyl are also warranted in these disorders. The paper concludes with a crit. evaluation of several exptl. therapeutic regimens in current use for RP: the Russian Encad program, hyperbaric oxygen, **ozone**, and traditional chinese medicine. This evaluation focuses on potential dangers of these treatments and on the use of inappropriate outcome measures.

AN 2000:450291 CAPLUS
DN 133:290519
TI Etiology, pathogenesis, and experimental treatment of retinitis pigmentosa
AU Baumgartner, W. A.
CS Ianus Foundation, Malibu, CA, 90265, USA
SO Medical Hypotheses (2000), 54(5), 814-824
CODEN: MEHYDY; ISSN: 0306-9877
PB Churchill Livingstone
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
RE.CNT 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AB The title compds. I [R1 = H, alkyl, alkoxy, etc., and R4 = OH, or R1R4 = CR5R6(CH2)pCH(OH)O, etc.; p= 0 - 2; R5, R6 = H, alkyl, etc.; R2 = H, alkyl, alkoxy, etc.; R3 = H, alkyl, etc.] are prepd. The title compd. I [R1 = R2 = tert-butyl; R4 = OH; R3 = ethyl] showed ED30 of 2.6 mg/kg/day for 10 days in rats with adjuvant arthritis.

AN 1999:297410 CAPLUS

DN 130:311809

TI Preparation and formulation of isothiazolidine dioxides as antirheumatic agents

IN Matsumoto, Saichi; Jyoyama, Hirokuni; Kakudo, Shinji; Hanasaki, Kohji; Koizumi, Kenzo; Sakata, Tsuneaki; Suzuki, Ryuji

PA Shionogi & Co., Ltd., Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | WO 9921844 | A1 | 19990506 | WO 1998-JP4774 | 19981022 |
| | W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| | RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| | CA 2306914 | AA | 19990506 | CA 1998-2306914 | 19981022 |
| | AU 9896456 | A1 | 19990517 | AU 1998-96456 | 19981022 |
| | AU 741180 | B2 | 20011122 | | |
| | BR 9812982 | A | 20000808 | BR 1998-12982 | 19981022 |
| | EP 1026162 | A1 | 20000809 | EP 1998-950333 | 19981022 |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI | | | | |
| | TW 475928 | B | 20020211 | TW 1998-87117583 | 19981023 |
| PRAI | JP 1997-292517 | A | 19971024 | | |
| | WO 1998-JP4774 | W | 19981022 | | |

OS MARPAT 130:311809

RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AB The invention concerns the detn. of lipid oxidizability in biol. systems, e.g. in lipoproteins, by using diphenylhexatriene and its lipid-derivs. as markers for detecting the progress of oxidn. via the decreasing fluorescent signal. The method is used for cells, serum, and food samples for measuring the effects of oxidants or antioxidants.

AN 2000:134517 CAPLUS

DN 132:148749

TI Fluorometric determination of lipid oxidizability in biological systems using diphenylhexatriene

IN Hermetter, Albin; Hofer, Gerald; Lichtenberg, Dov

PA Austria

SO Austrian, 10 pp.
CODEN: AUXXAK

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | AT 405693 | B | 19991025 | AT 1994-1875 | 19941004 |
| | AT 9401875 | A | 19990215 | | |

PRAI AT 1994-1875 19941004

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AB This book is a collection of works on the topic of reactive oxygen species in biological systems. The twenty-eight individually authored chapters are divided into eight parts: Part I- Introduction; Part II- General Biochemistry and Molecular Biology; Part III- Nitrogen Reactive Species; Part IV- Environmental Pro- and Antioxidants; Part V- Internal Pro- and Antioxidants; Part VI- Specific Tissues; Part VII- Pathological States and Aging; Part VIII- Conclusion. Each chapter contains an introduction, a comprehensive discussion of the topic, a conclusion or summary, and a list of references for further information. A few examples of chapter topics include the chemistry of reactive oxygen species, the regulation of mammalian gene expression by reactive oxygen species, and oxidative stress and **Parkinson**'s disease. This text, which is indexed and illustrated with figures and tables, should be a valuable reference tool for researchers and scientists who are interested in the biological effects associated with reactive oxygen species.
AN 1999:443445 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900443445
TI Reactive oxygen species in biological systems: An interdisciplinary approach.
AU Gilbert, Daniel L. (1); Colton, Carol A.
CS (1) National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD USA
SO Gilbert, D. L.; Colton, C. A.. (1999) pp. xxv+707p. Reactive oxygen species in biological systems: An interdisciplinary approach. Publisher: Kluwer Academic Publishers PO Box 989, 3300 AZ Dordrecht, The Netherlands.
ISBN: 0-306-45756-3.
DT Book
LA English

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AB Protection of mitochondria from oxidative damage due to natural or disease processes as well as by the effects of exogenous factors, e.g. incident sunlight, exposure via inhalation to oxidative environmental toxins, consumption of dietary oxidants, and oxidative-stress-inducing pharmaceuticals, exposure to radiation including radiation therapy, among others, is provided by a compn. comprising L-ergothioneine. L-Ergothioneine may be prepd. in a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier to form an agent for topical application to the skin, and for orally or parenteral administration. Effective application and delivery of L-ergothioneine is enhanced by encapsulation in a liposome, a preferred embodiment. Diagnostic methods for detg. exposure and susceptibility to radiation, radical, and reactive oxygen species in mammals is also provided.
AN 1998:603192 CAPLUS
DN 129:198021
TI Methods and compositions using L-ergothioneine for the protection of mitochondria and for diagnostic methods for determining exposure and susceptibility to radiation, radical, and reactive oxygen species
IN Yarosh, Daniel B.
PA Oxis International, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI WO 9836748 | A1 | 19980827 | WO 1998-US3352 | 19980220 |

W: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GE, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ,

MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US | 6103746 | A | 20000815 | US 1998-26198 | 19980219 |
| AU | 9863325 | A1 | 19980909 | AU 1998-63325 | 19980220 |
| AU | 744523 | B2 | 20020228 | | |
| EP | 981345 | A1 | 20000301 | EP 1998-907551 | 19980220 |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI | | | | |
| JP | 2001513760 | T2 | 20010904 | JP 1998-536909 | 19980220 |
| PRAI US | 1997-38749P | P | 19970220 | | |
| US | 1998-26198 | A | 19980219 | | |
| WO | 1998-US3352 | W | 19980220 | | |

RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1996:472180 BIOSIS
DN PREV199699201736
TI The hydroxyl radical: From chemistry to human disease.
AU Lubec, Gert
CS Univ. Vienna, Dep. Paediatr., Waehringer Guertel 18, A-1090 Vienna Austria
SO Journal of Investigative Medicine, (1996) Vol. 44, No. 6, pp. 324-346.
ISSN: 1081-5589.
DT General Review
LA English

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 14 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
AB Inhaled by mice, **ozone** induced stronger free radical reaction in the organism and led to a series of changes similar to senility. In this way the senility mouse models were established to observe the changes of intestinal flora in **senile** mice. The **senile** mice were given the root of Astrogolus membraceus decoction orally. The results showed that the imbalance of intestinal flora in these mice was recovered.
AN 96286804 MEDLINE
DN 96286804 PubMed ID: 8679084
TI Changes of intestinal flora in **senile** mouse models and the antagonistic activity of the root of Astragalus membraceus (Fisch) Bge.
AU Yan M; Song H; Xie N; Zhang L
CS Institute of Chinese Materia Medica, China Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing.
SO CHUNG-KUO CHUNG YAO TSA CHIH CHINA JOURNAL OF CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA, (1995 Oct) 20 (10) 624-6, inside backcover.
Journal code: 8913656. ISSN: 1001-5302.
CY China
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Chinese
FS Priority Journals
EM 199608
ED Entered STN: 19960828
Last Updated on STN: 19960828
Entered Medline: 19960820

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 14 MEDLINE
AN 94090327 MEDLINE
DN 94090327 PubMed ID: 7903477
TI p53 sweeps through cancer research.
CM Erratum in: Science 1994 Apr 1;264(5155):16
AU Culotta E; Koshland D E Jr
SO SCIENCE, (1993 Dec 24) 262 (5142) 1958-61.
Journal code: 0404511. ISSN: 0036-8075.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199401
ED Entered STN: 19940209
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19940121

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 14 MEDLINE
AB There is a wealth of new knowledge regarding mechanisms of carcinogenesis and their interaction with senescence and environmental insults, particularly on the effects of UV irradiation on the skin. Innovations and advances in tissue culture techniques now permit in vitro studies of keratinocytes and other benign and malignant skin-derived cells. The ageing processes and cutaneous neoplasia, therefore, can now be studied at the cellular level. New insights regarding the interrelationship of ageing, environment and cutaneous neoplasia are close at hand. Depletion in the number of Langerhans cells and suppression of their function in ageing and UV-exposed skin may allow tumour cells to overcome the host's defence system. The potential increase in UV irradiation due to depletion of the **ozone** layer may increase the incidence of skin tumours. Carcinogenesis involves three distinct steps: initiation, promotion, and malignant conversion. The mechanism has been studied in mice, where it is suggested the c-ras oncogene may play an important role.
AN 90248294 MEDLINE
DN 90248294 PubMed ID: 2186787
TI The **senile** epidermis: environmental influences on skin ageing and cutaneous carcinogenesis.
AU Rogers G S; Gilchrest B A
CS Department of Dermatology, Boston University School of Medicine, MA.
SO BRITISH JOURNAL OF DERMATOLOGY, (1990 Apr) 122 Suppl 35 55-60. Ref: 64
Journal code: 0004041. ISSN: 0007-0963.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199006
ED Entered STN: 19900720
Last Updated on STN: 19900720
Entered Medline: 19900621